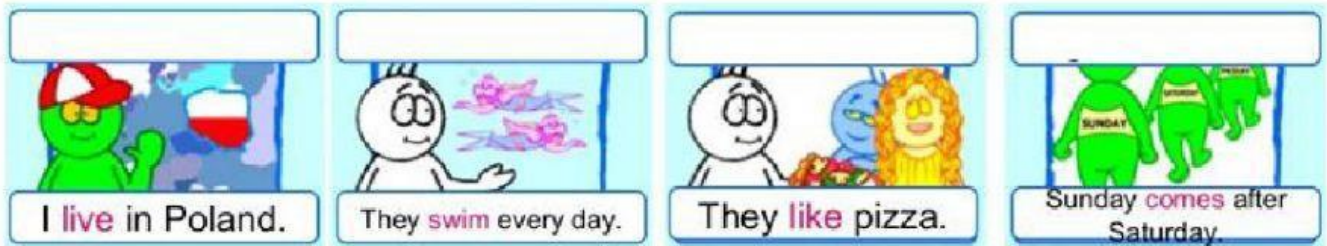


GRAMMAR REVIEW

ANTES DE EMPEZAR, LEE CUIDADOSAMENTE LAS CONSIGNAS Y LOS EJEMPLOS. SI TENES DUDAS NO LO COMPLETES, BUSCÁ PRIMERO EN EL LIBRO O CARPETA.

PRESENT SIMPLE: To talk about

(Complete using some of this words: Things happening now; Habits and Routines; Facts; Temporary situations; General truth; Feelings and emotions (stative verbs); Things that started and finished in the past.



Complete the gaps using one these words: SUBJECT; AUXILIARY; VERB. Use other words if needed.

Affirmatives

_____ + _____ (same as infinitive)

I **live** here.
 You **live** here.
 we **live** here
 they **live** here

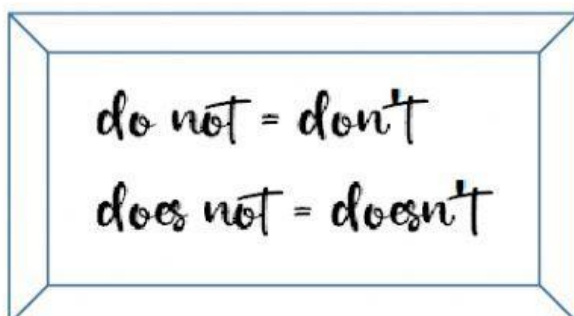
3rd person singular: _____ + _____ (+ _____ or _____)

He **lives** here.
 She **lives** here.
 It **lives** here.
 she **watches** TV

Verbs ending
in s-h-o-x

Negatives

_____ + _____ + _____ (same as infinitive).



I		work like do have
we		
you		
they		
he		
she		
it		

Questions

(Question Word) + _____ + _____ + _____ (infinitive) + predicate?

SHORT ANSWER	Yes,	I	_____	No,	I	_____
		you	_____		you	_____
		he	_____		he	_____
		she	_____		she	_____
		it	_____		it	_____
		we	_____		we	_____
		they	_____		they	_____

⚠️ NEGATIVE

❌ He doesn't works.
 ✔️ He doesn't work.

⚠️ QUESTION

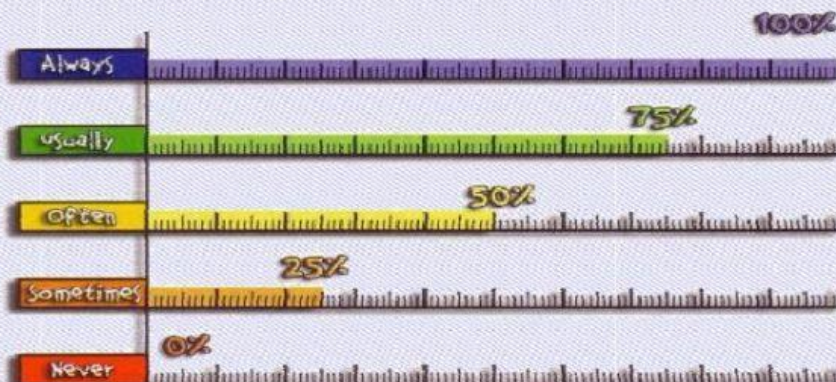
❌ Does she works?
 ✔️ Does she work?

Frequency Adverbs



USE

- We use frequency adverbs to describe how often something happens. We use them with the Present Simple tense.



Write in the correct place:

POSITION

BEFORE

AFTER

- We place the frequency adverbs _____ the main verb (in Present Simple).

*I **always** walk to work.*

*He **doesn't usually** wear jeans.*

*Do you **often** write letters?*

- BUT**, we put them _____ the verb **TO BE**.

*He **is never** late.*

*The children **aren't usually** tired after school.*

***Are** you **often** sad?*



PRESENT CONTINUOUS: To talk about

(Complete using some of these words: Things happening now; Habits and Routines; Facts; Temporary situations; General truth; Feelings and emotions (stative verbs); Things that started and finished in the past.

We use the Present Continuous tense to talk about:



He is drinking.



He is reading.



He is smiling.



He is singing.

Complete the gaps using one of these words: SUBJECT; VERB TO BE; VERB+ING. Use other words if needed.

Affirmatives

Formation of the Present Continuous Tense

_____ + _____ + _____

E.g. **I am studying.**

or

Contracted form of 'I am' — **I'm studying.**

Negatives

			Short form*
I		working	(I'm not/I'm not)
You		working	(You're not/You aren't)
He		working	(He's not/He isn't)
She		working	(She's not/She isn't)
It		working	(It's not/It isn't)
We		working	(We're not/We aren't)
You		working	(You're not/You aren't)
They		working	(They're not/They aren't)

Questions

(Question Word) + _____ + _____ + _____ + predicate?

Question	am/is/are	subject	infinitive + -ing	
Singular	Who	I	reading	?
	What	you	speaking	
	When		crying	
	Where	he	eating	
	Why	she	cooking	
	How	it	telling	
Plural		you	sleeping	
		we	skating	
		they		

Short answers

Yes,	I		No,	I	
	she			she	
	he			he	
	it			it	
	you			you	
	we			we	
	they			they	

1 syllable ending 1 vowel + 1 consonant

get - getting
sit - sitting
skip - skipping
swim - swimming

Spelling Rules

lie and die

lie - lying
die - dying

travel, regret

travel - travelling
regret - regretting

verbs ending with -e

take - taking
make - making
shake - shaking

all other verbs

do - doing
say - saying

all other verbs

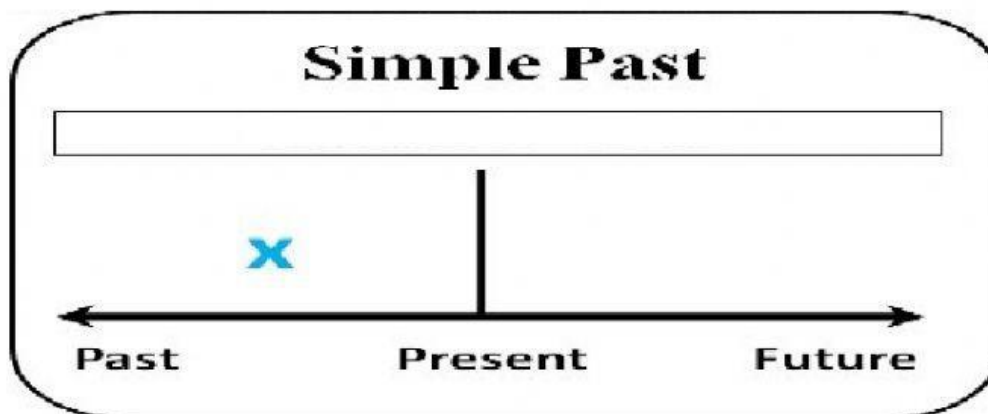
play - playing
go - going

all other verbs

eat - eating
kiss - kissing

PAST SIMPLE: To talk about

(Complete using some of these words: Things happening now; Habits and Routines; Facts; Temporary situations; General truth; Feelings and emotions (stative verbs); Things that started and finished in the past.



Complete the gaps using one of these words: SUBJECT; AUXILIARY; INFINITIVE VERB; PAST VERB. Use other words if needed.

Affirmatives

_____ + _____ + predicate.

VERB TO BE IS IRREGULAR: was or were?

Subject	To be
I	
You	
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

OTHER VERBS:

Regular verbs (—)	Irregular verbs (different ways)																
<table> <tr> <th>BASE FORM</th><th>PAST FORM</th></tr> <tr> <td>TO PLAY</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>TO WALK</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>TO STUDY</td><td></td></tr> </table> Affirmative: SUBJECT + BASE FORM -ed EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they <u>played</u> football yesterday	BASE FORM	PAST FORM	TO PLAY		TO WALK		TO STUDY		<table> <tr> <th>BASE FORM</th><th>PAST FORM</th></tr> <tr> <td>TO MAKE</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>TO RING</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>TO GO</td><td></td></tr> </table> Affirmative: SUBJECT + 2nd FORM EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they <u>went</u> to the cinema	BASE FORM	PAST FORM	TO MAKE		TO RING		TO GO	
BASE FORM	PAST FORM																
TO PLAY																	
TO WALK																	
TO STUDY																	
BASE FORM	PAST FORM																
TO MAKE																	
TO RING																	
TO GO																	

Negatives

_____ + _____ + _____ + predicate.

VERB TO BE IS IRREGULAR:

Subject	To be
I	
You	
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

OTHER VERBS:

Negative: SUBJECT + DIDN'T + BASE FORM		
REGULAR VERBS:	EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they _____	football yesterday (play)
IRREGULAR VERBS:	EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they _____	to the cinema last night (go)

Questions

(Question Word) + _____ + _____ + _____ + predicate?

(Yes / No quest.) Interrogative:		DID	+	SUBJECT	+	BASE FORM	?		
REGULAR VERBS:	EX.	_____		I / you / he / she / it / we / they		_____	football yesterday ? (play)		
IRREGULAR VERBS:	EX.	_____		I / you / he / she / it / we / they		_____	to the cinema last night ? (go)		
(Wh- quest.) Interrogative:		WH- WORD	+	DID	+	SUBJECT	+	BASE FORM	?
REGULAR VERBS:	EX.	<u>What</u>	_____	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	_____	yesterday ? (play)			
IRREGULAR VERBS:	EX.	<u>Where</u>	_____	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	_____	last night ? (go)			

Short Answers:

QUESTION			ANSWER		
Did	I	go to the party?	Yes	I / you	_____
	you			he/she/ it	
	he -she			we / they	
	it		No	I / you	_____
	we			he/she/ it	
	they			we / they	

CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

PRESENT SIMPLE / PAST SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
*En afirmativas el verbo cambia / no cambia.	*En afirmativas el verbo cambia / no cambia.
*En negativas uso auxiliar y verbo en infinitivo / conjugado.	*En negativas uso verbo to be y verbo en infinitivo / con -ing.
*En preguntas cambio / no cambio el orden del sujeto y el auxiliar.	*En preguntas cambio / no cambio el orden del sujeto y el verbo to be.
*En preguntas uso auxiliar y verbo en infinitivo / conjugado	*En preguntas uso el verbo to be y verbo en infinitivo / con -ing.

TIME EXPRESSIONS: Complete using the following words

NOW	EVERYDAY	LAST (YEAR)	AT THE MOMENT	IMPERATIVES (Look!)	THIS/THESE (MORNIG)
ON (DAY)	ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY (ALWAYS)	YESTERDAY	EVERY (MONTH)	(DAYS) AGO	
ONCE/TWICE					

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS	PAST SIMPLE

Fill the gaps with the verbs in brackets. Put them in the correct tense.

I don't usually _____ (go) to the cinema but yesterday I _____ (go) to see a film. It _____ (be) fantastic. I _____ (cry) a little because the film _____ (be) very romantic. Melissa _____ (be) with me. She never _____ (cry) at the cinema so she _____ (not cry) yesterday but she also _____ (enjoy) the film very much. Now I _____ (write) to my friend Peter to tell him about it. Peter usually _____ (live) here in London, like me but this week he _____ (live) in Bristol with her aunt because his parents _____ (be) in Italy. They _____ (go) there last week on business. Peter is one of my best friends. He _____ (be) fourteen years old and we go to the same school. Last summer Melissa, Peter and I _____ (go) to Amsterdam on holiday for a week. We really _____ (have) a nice time there. We _____ (visit) lots of interesting places. We _____ (not stay) in a hotel. We _____ (stay) at my uncle's house. His name is George. He _____ (be) an engineer. He is always very busy but that week he _____ (be) on holidays and he _____ (take) good care of us. He _____ (show) us the city and we _____ (like) it very much. I must study now. I _____ (learn) French this year as I would like to _____ (visit) Paris next summer.

COMPARATIVES: We use it to compare one thing to another.



Complete the gaps using one these words: ADJECTIVE+ER; MORE; ADJECTIVE; THAN; VERB TO BE. Use other words if needed.

SHORT ADJECTIVES (Less than 2 syllables)

Subject/noun + _____ + _____ + _____ other subject.

LONG ADJECTIVES (More than 2 syllables)

Subject/noun + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ other subject.

Rule...

1. add -er

2. drop -y, add -er

3. C+V+C = doubles last consonant

4. 2 or + syllables add MORE

5. Irregular forms (memorize)

adjective comparative

tall _____ than

small _____ than

lazy _____ than

happy _____ than

fat _____ than

big _____ than

beautiful _____ than

dangerous _____ than

good _____ than

bad _____ ; than

Spelling Rules

SMALLER THAN
OLDER THAN
YOUNGER THAN
NICER THAN

BIGGER THAN
HOTTER THAN

HAPPY → HAPPIER THAN
CRAZY → CRAZIER THAN

MORE / LESS INTERESTING THAN
MORE / LESS BEAUTIFUL THAN
MORE / LESS INTELLIGENT THAN

Irregular adjectives

LITTLE → LESS THAN
MUCH → MORE THAN
FAR → FARTHER THAN

GOOD → BETTER THAN
BAD → WORSE THAN

AS...AS: We use it in the affirmative to say that two things are similar.

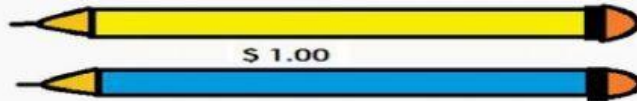
Complete the gaps using one these words: MORE; ADJECTIVE; AS; VERB TO BE. Use other words if needed.

Subject/noun + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + other subject.

as ...as → tan ... como

Cheap → barato

\$ 1.00



\$ 1.00

The blue pencil is _____ the yellow one.

In the *negative*, they are different.

A turtle is _____ a rabbit.



Complete with the correct comparative.

1. The blue car is as _____ than the red car. (*fast*)
2. Peter is _____ than Fred. (*not/tall*)
3. The violin is _____ as the cello. (*not/low*)
4. This copy is _____ than the other one. (*bad*)
5. Oliver is _____ than Peter. (*optimistic*)
6. Today it's _____ as yesterday. (*not/windy*)
7. The tomato soup was as _____ the mushroom soup. (*delicious*)
8. Grapefruit juice is _____ as lemonade. (*not/sweet*)
9. Nick is _____ than Kevin. (*brave*)
10. Silver is _____ as gold. (*not/heavy*)